THE TURF MUDDLE

REFUSAL OF THE CONEY ISLAND CLUB TO JOIN THE NEW MOVEMENT.

PROPOSITIONS SO FAR MADE ARE UNSATISFAC

At the morning meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club Executive Committee yesterday the following resolution was passed:

TORY-THE CONFERENCES HELD YESTER-

following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That no proposition as yet received from the new Jockey Club is acceptable to the Coney Island Jockey Club. That while it is ready to indorse and accept everything to maintain a high standard for racing, which has always been and always will be our effort, we cannot entertain any proposition which assumes control over our dates, or a privilege involving a license for our own track or over our propertiv outside of racing matters and conduct. We will be pleased to receive any proposal which will aid the laudable purposes in view.

The following were present at the meeting: 1 of

The following were present at the meeting: J. G. K. Lawrence, Cornellus Fellowes, ex-Governor Wet-more, J. H. Bradford, Herbert C. Pell, Lawrence Kip. General Daniel Butterfield, J. G. Hecksher and F. Gray Griswold.

F. Gray Griswold.

Copies of the resolution were in the hands of many owners before the meeting of horse-owners was called in the afternoon. There was much dissension among the turfmen who were present, many of them taking a decided stand on behalf of the Coney Island Jockey Club. Several of the horsemen were disgusted at the turn which racing affairs had taken and did not take part in the meeting. Here are the names of some of those who were at the meeting: J. R. Keene, Colonel W. P. Thompson, John Daly, David Gldeon, Dr. G. Knapp, Edward Kelly, F. N. Crustiss, William Easton, S. Whitehead, H. Theobald, J. C. Carr, G. G. Walbaum, J. H. McCormick, W. G. Glipin, J. Taylor, Charles Oxx, C. Kelly, W. C. Barrett, Charles Miller, A. J. Joyner, Louis Suart, J. Kneale, O. A. Jones, Richard Croker, Jeter Walden and J. W. Smythe.

CONEY ISLAND AND THE NEW CLUB NOT REPRE-SENTED.

Neither the Coney Island Jockey Club nor the Board of Control was represented at the meeting, which was called at 4 o'clock. William Easton was made the temporary chairman. When he took the chair he made a speech to the assembled turfmen, and told thera of the glories of the English
turf and its influence on the English public. He
said that in former years a man who raced horses
in England was looked upon as a thorough-paced
blackleg untit for the society of respectable persons,
but the forming of a jockey club had changed
public opinion completely. At one point in his
speech he came to the Hawaiian question of the
turf-Guttenburg. He started to inform his hearers
that they would be benefited by whiter racing, and
to draw a comparison between winter racing and
the racing promised by the jockey club. He was
"called down" by J. W. Smythe, who said: "Let
Guttenburg alone I race horses at Guttenburg, and
do not care to hear it run down."

Mr. Easton gracefully retired and James R. Keene,
chairman of the Horse-Owners' Committee, was
called so the chair. Edward Kelley was elected
secretary.

An AGREEMENT WHICH WAS SIGNED.

AN AGREEMENT WHICH WAS SIGNED. Attention was called to an agreement for the horsemen to sign, pledging them to stand by the jockey club at all hazards. D. Gideon secured many of the signers before the meeting was called. There were some objections made by owners to signing the agreement until after the jockey club was com-pletely organized. The following is a copy of the agreement:

pletely organized. The following is a copy of the agreement:

New-York, January 22.

We, the undersigned owners of racehorses, desiring to support by all effective means the efforts of the men who are now engaged, with our express authority, in organizing a jockey club which will effect reforms in racing, and thereby promote the welfare of the turf, hereby resolve and firmly agree that on and after this date we will not enter any of our horses in any stake, handicap, purse or overnight sweeps akes which may be offered by any racing association which refuses to acknowledge the authority of the jockey club, within the limits of the State of New-York.

We further firmly agree that should the laws of New-Jersey permit lawful racing in that State and should it be considered desirable by the jockey club now being formed to enforce its rules, regulations and authority over any racing association in that State we will make no entries to races given by such associations which refuse to submit to its fudgment. It is, however, expressly understood that where horses now the property of the undersigned have aiready stake engagements at any race-course the owners of the horses so engaged shall have the right to fuffil such engagements without violating this agreement.

Glideon V. Daly.

Manhattan Stable,

lating this agreement.

Gideon V. Daly, W. B. Gilpin, R. L. Hutchinson, D. T. Pulsifer, W. P. Thompson, Horace Theobald, Horace Theobaid, Peter Walden, Joe Taylor, Boyle & Littlefield, O. A. Jones, Gideon Knapp, Richard Croker, Manhattan Stable, James R. Keene, Charles Oxx, Edward Kelley, Jere Dunn, August Classon, S. S. Brown, J. O. Donner, Perry Belmont, William Easton, P. Lorillard.

MANY QUESTIONS ASKED.

The names of J. O. Donner and P. Lorillard were signed by proxy. Many questions were asked about the agreement. J. C. Carr, one of the Guttenburg and Saratoga managers, wanted to know if it di not savor of the star-chamber, boycotting methods of the Board of Control. The agreement was there

gard to it.

It was an open secret to many persons present that the agreement originated in the brains of some of the Board of Control element, which has done so much to lower the sport of racing in the estimation of the public. It is looked upon as a bluff to cause the Coney Island Jockey Club to fall into line with the Jockey club's ideas.

MR. KEENE MAKES A SPEECH.

When the discussion about the agreement was ended. Mr. Keene addressed the horsemen present on the causes of the present low standard of racing and the loss of confidence of the public in the sport as it has been conducted in recent years. Richard Croker was an attentive listener to Mr. Keene's remarks about the influence of the press on racing.

I desire to report to you the progress made in the formation of the jockey club." He went on to explain the difficulties experienced in bringing all the different elements together to form a club that would be all-powerful. The turf was in danger of complete annihilation, unless something was done to rescue it from the mire of distrust into which it had failen. P. J. Dwyer and John Hunter, who represented J. A. Morris, were violently opposed to the new movement at first, but by strong, persistent persuasion they were won over to the Jockey club. The members of the Board of Control were extremely destrous of perpetuating themselves as the governing body of the turf, but they finally agreed to give way and join the Jockey club.

Mr. Keene said that at a meeting of the committee of the new movement and the Board of Control he had piedged himself that the Coney Island Jockey Club would surely join in the new movement, as he had been assured by the different members of the Executive Committee and the Governors of the club that the new movement had the hearty approval of the Coney Island Jockey Club. The committee representing the new movement was greatly surprised when it found that the Coney Island Jockey Club hung fire and did not join in the movement.

Mr. Keene said that he would go back to July, 1836, and explain to his hearers the reasons for a large amount of the friction that hampered the committee.

THE BLUNDER AT MONMOUTH. plain the difficulties experienced in bringing all the

THE BLUNDER AT MONMOUTH. "Last summer at Monmouth Park," said Mr. Keene, "a great blunder was perpetrated by the Executive Committee of the Monmouth Park Rac-ing Association. Two gentlemen who were turk writers on two of the leading newspapers of this city was ruled off because they criticised the racwise and impolitic step for the persons who were on the Executive Committee to make It was unjust, and to try to preserve the sport in New-Jersey from utter destruction, I tried to have the order that ruled the turi ower to assist me in having the obnoxious ruling of the Executive Committee rescinded. John Hur of the Executive Committee rescinded. John Hun-ter said that it was an extremely foolish transac-tion, but, as he was not a member of the Executive Committee at Monmouth Park, he sould only ex-press his opinion to the persons who composed the committee. J. G. K. Lawrence came to Monmouth and consulted me about the matter as a governor of the Concy Island Jockey Club. I said, 'Pay no attention to it, Send the badges to the men who were ruled off as if nothing had happened,' Mr. Lawrence mentioned the Board of Control, I said, 'It is a matter over which the Board of Control has

Til is a matter over which the Board of Control has no jurisdiction.

"Mr. Lawrence went away and later on was instructed to send the turf writers their badges and to stand upon that order; if the Board of Control did not agree to it, to withdraw the Coney Island Jockey Club from its membership. For some unaccountable reason J. G. K. Lawrence consulted the members of the Board of Control and agreed to leave the entire matter to arbitration, John Hunter, James Galway and A. J. Cassatt were selected as arbitrators with the result that the decision was given to uphold the Monmouth Park ruling. As Mr. Lawrence had piedged the club and himself to the decision of the arbitraters it was a startling surprise when the Coney Island Jockey Club was withdrawn from the Board of Control.

"It was some days later when John Hunter accused me as a governor of the Coney Island Jockey Club of duplicity in regard to the decision of the arbitrators. Since that time there has been nothing but hate and animosity between the Board of Control and certain members of the Coney Island Jockey Club, so that the matter of bringing all the parties together has been an extremely difficult task. The unwise action of the Monmouth Park officials killed racing in New-Jersey, and unless prompt action is taken, racing may share the same fate in this State."

HE MAKES AN EXPLANATION.

Keene said that he never allowed himself to be placed in a false position, and on that account he made the foregoing explanation. "That I was assured that the Concy Island Jockey Club would

join in this movement is shown by to-day's resolution, issued by the Executive Committee of the club. Moreover, I have seen Mr. Bradford to-day, who told me that I was so assured and that I could so quote him to this meeting."

Mr. Keene was loudly applauded. He read the minutes of the different meetings of the club and the correspondence with the Coney Island Jockey Club. The propositions between the committees have been printed in The Tribune, so that to-day's resolution by the Coney Island Jockey Club. The propositions between the committees have been printed in The Tribune, so that to-day's resolution by the Coney Island Jockey Club is looked upon as the ultimatum of the club.

The corporators of the Jockey Club, as it has been decided to call the new organization, are James R. Keene, Colonel W. P. Thompson, August Belmont, Perry Belmont, P. Lorillard, Dr. G. Knapp, F. Gray Griswold, J. B. Haggin, J. O Donner, A. C. Monson and John Hunter. All racing associations that are members of the club are to be entitled to representation. F. Gray Griswold has not announced his intention of being a charter member of the club, as he was absent from the city when his name was put on the list of corporators.

Richard croker made a motion for the Jockey Club to delay proceedings so that just what the Coney Island Jockey Club wanted could be ascertained, and to report to the horsemen who were the originators of the movement for reference. The motion was carried, so that another meeting is to be called to hear the committee's report.

G. C. Walhaum said that he was as much interested in the prosperity of the turf as anybody present, and would rhadly join any movement to promote its prosperity. "All I ask," he said, "is fair dealing to everybody and no Board of Control methods. When I see that and find out more about the objects of the Jockey Club I will consult with your committee and let them know just what to expect."

WAS THERE A SCHEME TO BLOCK THE MOVE-MENT?

The meeting then adjourned. There was little en thusiasm shown, and some of the persons present predicted a failure of the new movement unless every vestige of the Board of Control element was eliminated from the movement for reform, Some of the actute persons present at the meeting said that a deeplaid scheme to hoodwink the committhat a deepland scaeme to hoodwhat the commit-tee had been formed. The unsuspecting members of the committee of the jockey club fell into the trap, it was said, as others who have had dealings with them in turf matters have done, and the schemes have almost succeeded in causing the wreck of the turf reform movement. Richard Croker's motion to have the horsemen themselves decide on the Coney Island Jockey Club's deciding is likely to themselves Reard of Control

is likely to thwart the Board of Control t. absence of young men's names in the proposed Jockey Club causes some comment. One turf-posed Jockey Club causes some comment. One turf-man said: "Why not put at least ten young men like J. G. Follansbee and others who have been taught by experience the methods of the men who manipulate racing in the interest of the betting

ring.

John Hunter, Perry Belmont, Dr. G. Knapp and
ames R. Keene met in Deimonico's and discussed John Hunter, Perry Belmont, Dr. G. Knapp and James R. Keene met in Deimonico's and discussed the situation.

It is evident to everybody that the horsemen and the public place no confidence in any of the members of the Board of Control. Some frresponsible persons said yesterday that there was an excellent prospect for racing in New-Jersey this year. The meeting at Monmouth Park last year effectually killed racing in that State. Public opinion is slow to be aroused, but when once aroused it is a tidal wave, before which the filmsy subterfuges of politicians are swept away.

It is likely that the conference with the Coney Island Jockey Club will be held to-day.

A BLOW AT STATE REVENUES. CONTROLLER ROBERTS SOUNDS A NOTE

OF WARNING.

THE PASSAGE OF SENATOR HILL'S FEDERAL IN-HERITANCE TAX LAW MIGHT CAUSE NEW-YORK A LOSS OF SEVERAL MILLIONS ANNUALLY.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Albany, Jan. 22.-James A. Roberts, the new Republican State Controller, to-night transmitted to the Legislature one of the most important comnunications addressed to that body in recent years He calls attention to the bill which Senator Hill legacies, and expresses the fear that if it becomes a law the State Inheritance Tax law will be super seded, and the State will thus lose some \$3,000,000 of revenue annually. Mr. Roberts, upon assuming office as Controller, noticed the struggles of the Democratic National Administration to meet the ders, and also observed Senator Hill's benevolent scheme to aid President Cleveland by obtaining from the taxation of inheritances some \$49,000,000. Mr. Roberts then had a computation made of the sum Senator Hill's bill would produce in this State if it taxed the estates which paid the tax of over \$3,000,000 last year. He found that such a Federal inheritance tax would have produced from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000. This, in addition to the State tax of \$3,000,000, would, in his opinion, be such a burden that there would be danger that it would be evaded and that the State tax itself would be repealed, since Federal laws always take precedence of State

and that the State tax itself would be repealed, since Federal laws always take precedence of State statutes.

Impressed with this view of the danger in which the State Inheritance law has been put by Senator Hill's bill, Controller Roberts deemed it his duty to Inform the Legislature of the perilous position of the State law, and to suggest that the Representatives of New-York in Congress be requested by a legislature resolution to do their utmost to defeat Senator Hill's bill. Controller Roberts's communication is in part as follows:

"There is good ground for believing that the passage of a burdensome Federal inheritance tax law would result in a great decrease in the receipts from the inheritance tax law in this State, and to the utimate repeal of the State law. A loss of over \$3,000,000 from this source would necessitate a corresponding increase in the general property tax. Keenly appreciating the gravity of the situation. I have ventured to call the special attention of the Legislature to the subject, with the view of respectfully suggesting the propriety of action in the direction of asking the representatives of this State. In Congress to oppose this proposed law which so seriously threatens the fiscal affairs of this State. The propriety of such action can hardly be quessioned, in view of the fact that from the nature of the case this Federal tax would be a sectional one, failing most heavily upon the State of New-York and other prosperous Northern States. The great depression in trade of all kinds has caused a marked shrinkage in the value of securities of all descriptions. The effect of this is almost certain to be seen in a decrease in the receipts from the fax upon corporations, which fact renders it all the more important that the tax upon inheritances and legacles should be guarded with jealous care."

Mr. Roberts's letter nagurally was listened to with profound attention and interest by the members of the Legislature.

Well Assembly an resolution was offered by Assemblyman Alnsworth, the chairma

ers."
"Mr. Sulzer objecting," said Speaker Malby, "the
esolution goes over under the rules to another resolution goes over day."

Mr. Suizer had the right, under the rules of the Assembly, thus to object to the immediate consideration of the resolution, but nevertheless his action is a confession that Controller Roberts has made a forcible objection to Senator Hill's bill. The resolution probably now will not be debated until next Monday night, since other business will intervene.

CONTROLLER CAMPBELL'S REPORT. A REDUCTION OF \$3,000,000 IN THE NEXT TAX LEVY POSSIBLE.

Albany, Jan. 22.-Controller Roberts to-day trans mitted to the Legislature the annual report of ex-Controller Campbell for the fiscal year ended Sep-tember 30, 1893. Mr. Campbell says that the amounts received during the present fiscal year from corpo-ration and collatera! inheritance taxes will equal \$5,660,900, and that this, with other items, will allow of a reduction in the tax to be levied by the present Legislature of \$5,000,000. The capital of the various trust funds belonging to the State is \$9,188,133.

ent Legislature of \$2,000,000. The capital of the various trust funds belonging to the State is \$9,185,133. The tax lest year on the receipts of racing associations, under the Ives Pool law, amounted to \$2,544. During the last year corporation taxes amounting to \$1,967,152 were collected. This is an increase of \$270,192 over the preceding year, and is the largest sum ever received from this source.

The amount received from taxes on foreign banks transacting business in this State during the last year was \$62,864.17. Mr. Campbell is satisfied that these concerns do not pay anything like the tax for which they are liable. The number of corporations organized under the laws of this State during the last year, including corporations whose capital stock was increased, was 1,461, against 1,156 the preceding year. The aggregate amount of capital stock of such corporations is \$235,535,695, and the tax paid thereon was \$285,241, an increase over 1822 of \$32,600. There was collected during the last year under the Inheritance Tax laws \$2,616.87, being an increase over the preceding year of \$1,225,468.

On October 1 the total acreage of State lands in the forest preserve was 744,927. During the last fiscal year the State lost by cancellations of tax sales 5,918 acres, by redemptions from tax sales 1,750 acres, and by sale 1,350 acres. It has acquired title to \$2,226 acres through the 1890 tax sale and by purchase 7,327 acres, thus making the present total acreage of State lands in the forest preserve 807, 166. Practically all applications for cancellation of tax titles have been disposed of, and it is believed that the greater portion of such lands is now held by the State by a title which cannot be questioned.

INTRODUCED IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Jan. 22.-The following were among the bills introduced in the Assembly to-night: By Mr. Ainsworth, prohibiting the sale or gift of tobacco to minors in State prisons; by Mr. Eldridge, providing that the Superintendent of Public Instruction may determine that school buildings need not have outside fire excapes; by Mr. Butts, providing for the payment by instalments annually of assess-ments for local improvements in the Annexed Dis-

trict of New-York City; by Mr. Kern, authorizing the State Commissioner of Agriculture to appoint seven additional expert butter and choese makers; by Mr. Wieman, amending the Constitutional Convention law by providing that contests shall be decided in the manner of legislative contests, but no expense incurred by the contestant in prosecuting his claims shall be paid by the State unless such seat he awarded to the contestant: by Mr. Gleason, providing for the construction of the Court House provided for in New-York City by Chapter 48, Laws of 1882.

LAST WEEK OF THE FIGHT gressman Roswell G. Horr and James Gaffney, both of whom received close attention and frequent plaudits.

GERETING THE CANDIDATE WITH CHEERS.

Delegates to the County Committee, members of the District Committee, district captains, inspectors, poll clerks, ballot clerks and super-

BILLS IN THE STATE SENATE. MEASURES REDUCING THE PRICE OF GAS AND FOR RELIEF OF NEEDY VETERANS

INTRODUCED. Albany, Jan. 22 (Special).—The Senate held a brief duced a bill lowering the price of gas in New-York City to \$1 a 1,000 feet. Two precisely similar bills were introduced by Senators Saxton and O'Donnell. They were copies of Assemblyman Sheffield's bill providing two sidewalks for the proposed speedway upon the Harlem River. It is understood that the Tammany Hall organization now favors two

There was a good deal of inquiry to-night about certain suggested amendments to the bill creating a non-partisan Board of Police in New-York City recently introduced by Senator Lexow and Assembiyman Thornton, which it was expected would arrive from New-York, but the drafting of the document apparently has not yet been completed, and no such amendments were presented. Assemblyman Fish stated that he had not received the proposed amendments to the bill regarding the Board of Police, and that no day for a hearing had yet been assessed.

Police, and that no day for a hearing had yet been selected.

Senator Owens introduced a bill appropriating \$39,000 for the relief of indigent soldiers and sailors. The money under his bill is to be distributed by the various posts of the Grand Army. Senator Coggeshall introduced a bill authorizing the State Railroad Commission to act as an expert commission upon the trial of the street-cars which are to be propelled by some other motive power than the electric trolley under the terms of the \$50,000 prize offered by the Metropolitan Traction Company of New-York for some good substitute for the trolley. Senator Coggeshall also introduced a bill authorizing the State Engineer to co-operate with the United States Survey in continuing the survey of this State.

THE TARIFF AND HAWAII.

RESOLUTIONS DENOUNCING THE WILSON BILL AND THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Jan. 22 (Special).-The Assembly debated throughout the evening the resolution of Assemblyman Amsworth denouncing the Wilson Tariff bill. The Democrats, as expected, opposed the adoption of the resolution. Mr. Ryder, of Westchester County, frankly stated that the Democratic party County, frankly stated that the Democratic party intended to bring about free trade in the United States. The resolution of Mr. Ainsworth was passed by a vote of 61 to 40.

Hamilton Fish next called up his resolution which asked the Commissioner of Agriculture to give the names and previous employment of the dairy inspectors. He presented an amendment which included the Assistant Dairy Commissioner as well. The amendment was adopted, and the resolution passed. Some exceedingly interesting information will probably be presented in the report.

Mr. Ainsworth's resolution denouncing the Administration's Hawaiian policy was passed by a vote-of 58 to 36.

KEEPING UP THE FIGHT WITH SHEEHAN Buffalo, Jan. 22 (Special).-Judging by the meetings elsewhere to-day, and by the promise of others to follow, there is a renewal in this city of the indig-nation expressed here a year ago against Lieu-tenant-Governor Sheehan. It had been supposed that Mr. Sheehan had been shaken off, but when the charter restoration bills were delayed in the Legis-lature it became apparent that this was a mistake. In consequence, the largest delegation ever sent from Buffalo to Albany will attend the hearing on the bills on Thursday. Probably about 400 representa-tive citizens will be present.

MRS. STANFORD'S SECURITIES.

MR. HUNTINGTON SAYS NO DEMAND HAS BEEN MADE ON HIM TO RETURN THEM.

C. P. Huntington, president of the Central Pa-cific Railrond, made the following statement yesterday with regard to the Stanford estate: "I there is any disagreement between Mrs. Stanford and myself, I do not know of it. Her bonds are still with the Pacific Improvement Company; she receives monthly statements of what the company is doing, and has made no demand for her stock. San Francisco, Jan. 22.—The following is a list of

the most valuable collaterals belonging to the Stan ford estate not in actual possession of Mrs. Stanford, with their values at the present market rate Southern Pacific stock, \$24,687; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, \$28,125; Chesapeake and Ohlo common, \$12,258; Illinois Central stock, \$235,342; Chesamon, \$12,25; Illinois Central stock, sates, Chesa-peake and Ohio bonds, \$576; Consolidated Chesa-peake and Ohio bonds, \$15,90; Galveston, Harris-burg and San Antonio bonds, \$176,449; Mexican In-ternational Railway bonds, \$25,729; Illinois Central Railway bonds, \$118,304. Total, \$288,389. Smaller Items in the list will make the aggregate something

Railway bonds, \$119,394. Total, \$88,389. Smaller Items in the list will make the aggregate something over \$1,000,090.

C. F. Crocker, first vice-president of the Southern Pacific company and director of the Pacific Improvement Company, with whom all these securities were deposited by Senator Stanford during his lifetime, says that all these stocks and bonds represented so much advance by Senator Stanford to a pool that was found necessary to carry on the business of the Pacific Improvement Company, Mr. Crocker added: "When Senator Stanford was alive he had an understanding with Mr. Huntington in regard to the disposition and management of all these securities as to how they were to be handled for transaction of the Pacific Improvement Company's business. When Senator Stanford died that agreement or understanding, of course, terminated, as another agency became charged with the duty of saying what should be done with the assets of the estate. Mr. Huntington no longer had a legal right to handle the Stanford estate assets, as he had done before, under the direct authorization of Senator Stanford. I doubt not he recognized the fact and governed himself accordingly. I have no knowledge on that subject.

Mr. Crocker stated that he did not think Mrs. Stanford had made any demand on Mr. Huntington for actual delivery of the stocks and bonds, and stated that he did not helieve she ever would do so. "It would be an innovation in the manner of conducting the business with which Senator Stanford was so long connected and to the success of which he contributed so much."

The Rev. Dr. M. Krauskopf, fermerly of the Sixth The Rev. Dr. M. Atasasan, the Rev. Dr. M. Atasasan, the Rev. Dr. M. Atasasan, the Republic of the Temple Atereth Israel, at Eighty-second-st. and Second-are, yesterday, Rabbi Krauskopf is a graduate of the High School of Prague, and he attended the University of Prague, Bohemia. He is master of the Independent Order of Free

CHARGED WITH ROBBING THE CLAFLIN CO. The arrest of Alfred Burgess, of No. 178 East Seventy. eventh-st., yesterday may lead to the discovery that the H. B. Claffin Company has suffered heavy losses by H. B. Claffin Company has suffered heavy losses by robbery. Burgess, who was a bookkeeper in its employ, was taken into custody while carrying a parcel of silk belonging, it was alloced, to the company. In the York-ville Police Court Burgess was committed for eximination. Daniel Robinson, vice-president of the corporation, said last night that he had no reason for believing that Burgess's robberies were extensive or that he had any confederates among his fellow-employes. Still, an investigating would be made to set at all the facts.

gation would be made to get at all the facts.

MEETING OF TILDEN WILL EXECUTORS. The occasion of the meeting of the executors of the will of Samuel J. Tilden on Saturday night was the need of Joining the Gramercy Park property holders in opposing the taxation of the fark. For the first time in opposing the taxation of the fark. For the first time in over sixty years the park property has been assessed for taxation. As the Tilden estate owns property in Gramercy Park, it has an interest in the fight. The executors will join the property owners in trying to secure continued exemption of the property from taxation.

Ex-Minister John Big-low said last night that only routine business had come up at the meeting, with the exception of the Gramercy Park taxation.

MANY ENTHUSIASTIC MEETINGS

HELD LAST NIGHT. One week from to-day the qualified electors of the XIVth and XVth Congress districts will be called upon to say whether they are for or session to-night. Senator Coffey, of Brooklyn, in against that infamous and destructive measure behalf of Senator Suilivan, of New-York, intro- known as the Wilson Tariff bill. Indications are accumulating on every hand that the majority of the sensible people of the upper part of Manhattan Island, embracing all the territory below the Hariem which is above Fifty-second-st. on the West Side and above Fifty-ninth-st, on the East Side, will declare for the election of Lemuel E. Quigg and Frederick Sigrist. The registration of Friday and Saturday, the many enthusiastic meetings held every night within these districts and the evident purpose of the workingmen to disown the vagaries of Democratic free trade all point one way. The Republicans are wide-awake and confident-the Democrats are listless and apathetic.

The absence of a provision in the law for making a special election a legal holiday has been called to the attention of patriotic employers throughout the two districts, and the pros pect is that all the employes who are voters in the XIVth and XVth districts will be allowed a "day off" for the purpose of casting their ballots. The manufacturers of this city cannot do a wiser thing than to confide their interests to their men at the approaching election.

Voters living in the upper part of the island should keep in mind the boundaries of the Congress districts which will be called upon to vote for or against the Wilson bill on January 30: The XIVth District extends from Fifty-secondst, on the West Side between Seventh-ave and the North River, and on the East Side, from Fifty-ninth-st. to Seventy-ninth-st. and from Central Park to the East River. The XVth District takes in all that part of Manhattan Island east of Central Park and Seventh-ave. above Seventy-ninth-st., extending north to the Harlem and east to the East River.

A ROUSING MEETING IN COLUMBIA HALL An enthusiastic meeting in the interest of Lemuel E. Quigg, as the Republican candidate for Congress in the XIVth District, was held last night in Columbia Hall, No. 1,210 First-ave. under the auspices of the Republican organization of the XXth Assembly District, Seth J. Campbell, chairman. The audience was largely composed of workingmen, who frequently applauded the speakers heartly, manifesting great interest in the principles of protection as opposed to those of free trade. Seth J. Campbell presided and gave an effective opening address. Mr. Quigg made a stirring speech, which was greeted with frequent cheers and applause. In the course of his remarks referring to a circular issued by a committee of the Wage-Earners' Co-operative Mass-meeting held at Cooper Union on January 12, attacking Colonel Brown's record as a State Senator at Albany, Mr. Quigg said:

In consequence, the largest delegation ever sent from Burfalo to Albany will attend the hearing on the bills on Thursday. Probably about 460 representative citizens will be present.

SECOND MONDAY EVENING DANCE.

The last of the two subscription dances organized by Mrs. Henry Paris, 1r., Mrs. Benjamin Wells, and some other ladies prominent in New-York society, took place last night at Sherry's. The guests were received by Mrs. Le Grand Cannon, Mrs. Prederic R. Jones and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce. The room was handsomely decorated. The cotilion was danced before supper and was led by Charles Russell Hone, who danced alone. There were many pretty favor figures. The table of the committee was handsomely decorated with flowers. Lander's orchestra and Hungarian band played for the dancers, and during supper.

Among the four hundred guests were Mr. and Mrs. William Manlee, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Russell Hone, ens, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Renyes B. D. Lanier, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Renyes B. D. Lanier, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Renyes B. D. Lanier, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Renyes B. D. Lanier, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Renyes B. D. Lanier, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Sherman, Miss Charles F. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. George P. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. and Mrs. George P. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Georg less than working people as a class. Women ought not to be compelled to work more than ten hours a day, and little children ought not to be employed at continuous labor. (Applause.)

Then, too, I assert, that on April 13, 1833, Colonel Brown cast the only vote that was cast in the Senate against Mr. Quigley's bill, forbidding elevated and surface railway companies to require of their employes more than ten hours' consecutive labor. This, too, was a good bill. (Applause.) The elevated guards and engineers, the street-car conductors and drivers and gripmen are guardians of human life, and it is an outrage on the public as well as an outrage on them that they should be required to perform more than ten hours' consecutive labor. (Applause.) When Colonel Brown opposed that bill he opposed a measure as much in the interest of the public as of workingmen as a class. It is no answer to this specific statement of the Colonel's record to say in a general way that he is a friend of the working people; that is cheap talk. (Applause.)

KNIGHTS OF LABOR ON THE COLONEL Now, I hold in my hands copies of two reports usued by the New-York Legislative Committee of Now, I hold in my hands copies of two reports issued by the New-York Legislative Committee of the Knights of Labor. It is the function of this committee to report to the organization it represents concerning the fate of measures introduced at Albany in the interest of the working people. One of these reports was printed on August 1, 1891, the other on May 21, 1895, You will observe that they are not campaign documents got up at this time for the especial purpose of affecting public sentiment in this campaign. They were printed months before this special election for Congress was called, before Colonei Brown was a candidate. They were not intended to help me or to hurt him in this particular campaign. On page 9 of the earlier report I find these words with resard to the bill reducing the rate of interest in New-York State from 6 per cent to 5 per cent. I now read from the report: "We succeeded in getting this bill through the Assembly by a close vote; it only received four more votes than the constitutional number to pass it. The bill was sent to the Senate. There the Committee on General Laws gave it a hearing, when bankers and their representatives, who claimed to represent 1700,000,000 were allowed to speak against it. We will not be saying too much when we assert that it was a case of dollars to justice. Senator Brown so far forgot the eliquette of committee work as to interrupt your committee, while on the floor and denounced organized labor and your committee. We, so he said, were too well dressed to be workingmen. He wished us no doubt to be like those who are made the victims of circumstances by such actions as his."

NO CONFUSION OF IESUES. Now, gentlemen, I have no desire to appear be

fore you in the light of a labor agitator. Workingmen and their employers are both actuated by the same kind of human nature. This is a world in which everybody is obliged to take care of himthe same kind of human nature. This is a world in which everybody is obliged to take care of himself, and the man who does not regard that rule is apt to be left behind in the race for success. There ought to be no confusion of issues in this campaign. I stand for a cause that is as dear to labor as it is to capital, indeed much dearer. The man who has plenty of money is not the man who suffers now; it is the man who lives to-day on the wages of yesterday—and to live to-morrow must have work to-day—who is in distress. I stand as champion of his interests and his rights; I appeal to you for your vote in order that he may receive, not the charity offering of a soup kitchen, but the honest wages of honest labor honestiy performed during fifty-two weeks of every year. I ask you to vote for me, not simply because Colonel Brown dodged labor bills at Albany, nor because he opposed labor bills there, but because he says that he stands on the Chicago Free-Trade platform, and if elected will vote for the Wilson bill. If elected I will vote against the Wilson bill, and therefore I am entitled in this compaign to the support of every man who desires not charity, but steady work; not the pauper wages of Europe, but the high wages of America. The principle on which I ask your suffraxes is the maintonance of our high industrial character as a Nation. I want our workingmen to be, as they always have been, under Republican administration, capable of earning enough to provide themselves with comfortable homes and to educate their children thoroughly and to give themselves that reasonable leisure which is necessary to health and long life; This is the cause that is promoted by a vote for the Republican candidate in this special election for Congress. Long continued applause.)

Teiling addresses were also given by ex-Con-

be present last evening at Linden's Hall, Sixtyseventh-st. and the Boulevard, to greet Lemuel E. Quigg and hear a speech from him, responded to the call with enthusiasm so great and in numbers so large that when the popular young candidate for Congress entered the hall the welcome which he received was loud and long-continued. William H. Bellamy presided, and made a brief opening speech, in which he scored more than one good point in behalf of the man who, he said, was going to help smash the Wilson bill. General George A. Sheridan was in excellent humor, and in the speech which he made, following the opening address by the chairman, he aroused the interest of the audience so much that when he sat down after his eloquent effort the cry from a crowded house was "Go on! Go on!" Next came Wilbur F. Wakeman, general secretary of the American Protective Tariff League, who was also well received. Robert Blissert made a stirring speech, too, and showed the evil effects of free trade in Ireland and other European countries, and then came L. E. Quigg, whose reports showed that the prospect of the campaign was entirely in his favor, and that when Election Day came around this would be demonstrated in his election by a substantial majority. As Mr. Quigg sat down he was warmly cheered, and a unanimous vote, pledging the meeting to work hard for his election, was passed amid applause.

STIRRING UP THE VOTERS FOR SIGRIST.

The hall of the Italo-American Republican Organization, at No. 2,224 First-ave., was not nearly large enough to hold the hundreds of Italian-American voters who assembled there last night to testify their interest in the campaign, which is being carried on in the XVth Congress District by Frederick Sigrist on behalf of the workingman. The hall will not comfortably hold more than 400, but at least 600 were packed in it last night.

Harry Merz, one of the speakers, hit the nail exactly on the head when he asked a series of questions as follows:

"How many men are out of employment?" At least half the men in the hall held up their right hands.

right hands.

"How many have tried to get employment and have failed?"

All the hands up waved energetically.

"How many were cut of work a year ago?"

Only two hands were raised.

"Well, what has done it?"

The answer was a shout in which the words,

"The Democratic party," "The Wilson bill,"

"Such men as Straus," etc., were plainly heard.

"Well," said Mr. Merz, "you know what to do on election day, then; vote for Mr. Sigrist."

"We will," was the hearty response.

Carlo La Maida, president of the organization, presided. Frank Pantossi was secretary. Among the other speakers were Professor Fabbri. Colonel Dennison and Lapoller Oreste.

Mr. Sigrist's name and the principles for which he stands were enthusiastically cheered at the Yorkville Casino last evening. It was a gathering made up principally of musicians, fully one-half of whom have been thrown out of work by the "Democratic hard times." "There are lots of men in this hall who never went to a Repubhair of whom have been thrown out of work by
the "Democratic hard times." "There are lots
of men in this hall who never went to a Republican meeting before," said one of the men.
"We are finding out that the Democratic party
promises great things before election and gives
us mighty hard times afterward." The speakers
were Oscar Hoffstadt, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster,
Lucien H. Knapp, Henry Grasse and Charles H.
Treat.

A large meeting was held at the Yorkville Republican Club, No. 147 East Ninety-third-st. James K. Holmes, president of the club, pre-sided, and Victor H. Paultsits was secretary. sided, and Victor H. Paultsits was secretary.
Speeches were made by Charles H. Treat, A. H.
Steele, Dr. D. W. C. Ward and others. The
two rooms on the first floor were filled early in
the evening, and late comers had to content
themselves with catching some of the words of
the speakers from the hallways or with going
upstairs into the comfortable apartments of the
club and reading campaign literature, of which
there was a liberal sumble

there was a liberal supply.

A large mass-meeting of German-Americans was held at No. 1,591 Second-ave, under the auspices of the German Republican Citizens' Organization. Dr. William Balser presided, and William H. Klenke was secretary of the meeting. The speeches were in German. Among the William H. Kleinke was secretary of the meeting. The speeches were in German. Among the speakers were Joseph Eckhart, Mr. Tierney, Dr. Waterman, Philip Zaun and Samuel G. Shim. Mr. Shim spoke as a workingman to workingmen, and urged the election of Mr. Sigrist.

A special meeting of the Loyal Club was held last night at No. 1,380 Third-ave., to make final arrangements for a mass-meeting, which is to be held to-night, of the citizens of the XXIId Assembly District at No. 295 East Seventy-sixthst. This Assembly district is divided between the XIVth and XVth Congress districts. Resolutions were adopted by the club indorsing both the candidates and pledging them hearty support. The speakers at to-night's meeting will be Mr. Quigg, Mahlon Chance, Edward Lauterbach and others. Sol. Oppenheimer is president of the club and Clarence Fountain is secretary.

COMING MEETINGS. There will be many Republican meetings held in the XVth Congress District before next Tuesday. At Central Hall, No. 1,915 Third-ave., a large meeting will be held to-night. A German meeting will also be held in Turn Hall, in One lighty-first-sts., to-morrow evening. On Thursday there will be a mass-meeting in Empire Hall, Karl's Hall in Avenue A, between Eightieth and Eighty-first sts. to-morrow evening. On Thursday there will be a mass-meeting in Empire Hall No. 1.879 Second-ave., in a hotbed of Democracy. On Friday Congressman Marriott Brosius, On Friday Congression and advice Brossis, of Pennsylvania, will address a meeting in a hall to be selected.

The following meetings will be held this even-

ing in the XIVth District: Naylor's Academy, No. 205 East Seventy-sixth-st., L. E. Quigg, Edward Lauterbach and Mahlon Chance; Ceitic Hall, No. 446 West Fifty-fourth-st., Captain Hugh Hall, No. 446 West Fifty-fourth-st., Captain Hugh Coleman, Edward S. Wallace, and L. E. Quigg; Yorkville Assembly Rooms, No. 1,293 Second-ave., Oscar Hoffstadt and Thomas F. Wentworth. A meeting to ratify the nomination of Lemuel E. Quigg will be held to-night at Germania Hall, Ninth-ave, and Fiftieth-st., under the auspices of the Travers Brothers Company and the Elm Flax Mills branches of the Working-men's Protective Tariff League.

ANTI-SNAPPERS DELIGHTED. MANY EXPRESSIONS OF APPROVAL OF THE PRESIDENT'S NOMINATION OF W. H. PECK-

HAM-A DEFIANCE TO SENATOR HILL.

President Cleveland's nomination of Wheeler H Peckham, foremost among the Anti-Snappers of the State, in place of Mr. Hornblower for Justice of the United States Supreme Court, fell like a bor shell in the Hill-Tammany camp yesterday. No man in the ranks of the opposition to the Democratic State machine has made himself more ob-noxious to the "combine" of Hill, Murphy and, Sheehan, and if the State were ransacked from end to end, it is doubtful if an Anti-Snapper could be found more detested by the machine than Wheeler H. Peckham. The Snapper Democrats recalled Mr. Peckham's unplacable opposition to Senator Hill whenever he was a candidate for popular favor; his open advocacy of Warner Miller, the Republican candidate for Governor agains Mr. Hill in the campaign of 1888; his active leader ship in the Anti-Hill mid-winter movement needs two years ago, which ended in the senior Senator's utter discomfiture at Chicago, and his able and remorseless arraignment of Mr. Hill's political tool, Maynard, after the theft of the Legislature of 1891, and his public support of Mr. Bartlett last year resulting in the latter's triumphant election and the overwhelming defeat of Maynard. On every side the nomination of Mr. Peckham was looked upon as certainly intended to be a defiance of the senior Senator on the part of the President, which the partisans of Mr. Hill thought reckless in the extreme.

On the part of the Cleveland Democrats the news of Mr. Peckham's nomination was received with many pleasurable emotions. They were as much delighted with it as the Snappers were disgusted. Frederick R. Coudert, who was included with Mr.

Frederick R. Coudert, who was included with Mr. Peckham among the "namby-pamby lawyers" whom Mr. Hill sald made up the opposition to Maynard last fall, was seen at his home, No. 13 East Forty-fifth-st., last evening, and sald that a better nomination could not be made.

"The selection is an excellent one," he said. "Mr. Peckham has every qualification for that office, although the office requires qualities of a very high order. His character is unexceptional; of course that goes without saying. His independence is almost proverbial. He may be trusted on every occasion to do what he thinks right—not what others may think proper, or advisable, or expedient, but what commends itself to his judgment and conscience."

"Do you look for a contest in the Senate over

the confirmation of Mr. Peckham?" Mr. Coudert was asked.
"Of course, the senior Senator from New-York will not find it easy to swallow so indigestible a morsel," replied Mr. Coudert. "Still, the Senator is himself a good lawyer, and he knows that, whatever else he may think of Mr. Peckham, the latter is in every respect fitted, morally and intellectually, for the office to which President Cleveland has nominated him."

Ex-Secretary Charles S, Fairchild, head of the Grace-Anti-Snapper State Democracy, said of Mr. Peckham's nomination last evening:
"I am delighted. I cannot say too much in praise of this nomination."
"Will there be a strong attempt made to defeat Mr. Peckham's confirmation, in your opinion?"
"I have no information on that point. I certainly hope that there will be no opposition, though I do not suppose that the nomination has been made with the advice or consent of the Senators from New-York."

TO MARCH UNDER WHITE SILK BANNERS. BEAUTIFUL GIFTS TO GOOD GOVERNMENT CLUBS-MUSIC AND ENTHUSIASM AT THE MEETING.

A large audience of prominent men and women assembled in the spacious meeting-room of the Good Government Clubhouse, No. 722 Lexington-ave., last evening, to witness the presentation of handsome slik banners to clubs A, B, C, D, E, and F, which the clubs will carry to the Municipal Conference to be held in Philadelphia next Thursday and Friday. The banners are of heavy white silk, the ground being divided into four squares by vertical and

being divided into four squares by vertical and herizontal bars of rich crimson silk. The coat-ofarms of the city is embroldered in colors in the lefthand upper and right-hand lower squares, and the
other squares bear the legend in golden letters;
"For the City Good Government Club —," the
blank being filled in with the proper initial of the
respective chubs.

General Wagner Swayne presided and gave
an able non-ess, "ine presentation speech
was by Amos Parker Wilder. Bishop Potter also
gave a stirring address. The Mendelssohn and
Dudley Buck quartets sung "The Star Spangled
Banner," "For New-York," (written for the occasion), and "America," the audience joining in
the choruses. The exercises were interesting and
the audience was enthusiastic.

JESSE JOHNSON TO GIVE UP HIS OFFICE.

United States District-Attorney Jesse Johnson, of Brookiyn, yesterday forwarded a notice to Attorney-General Oiney that he would not serve as District-Attorney for the Eastern District after January 27, Mr. Johnson is ex-President Harrison's appointee and is a vigorous Republican. Last June he resigned the office and his resignation was accepted to take effect when his successor was appointed.

STEAMSHIP ANDES ASHORE.

HER CARGO, WORTH A MILLION, PROB-ABLY A TOTAL LOSS.

SHE STRUCK LITTLE EGG HARBOR SHOAL IN A DENSE FOG YESTERDAY MORNING -NO LIVES LOST.

Atlantic City, Jan. 22.-In a dense fog this morning, the British steamship Andes, of the Atlas line, Captain Harry Williams, came ashore near Little Egg Harbor Inlet. The steamer is in a bad position. She is leaking badly, and her weight is causing her to sink deeper and deeper in the soft sand. It was about 1:30 this morning when the Andes struck. The night was one of the foggiest this season. It was almost impossible to discern objects on shore at a distance of twenty feet. The light on the lighthouse was not discernible 500 yards away. It appears the captain must have lost his bearing some hours before and steered to the west of his course. For some time before the vessel struck, her fog whistle could be heard at sea. The siren at the tower was kept going, and it was thought the steamer would put to sea. From the direction in which the bow lay when she struck, it would appear the captain had attempted to obey the warning of the lighthouse men, but the tide had carried him in so rapidly he could not swing about.

As soon as the vessel struck, the first mate attempted to go ashore in a lifeboat. He came in as far as the breakers easily, but was caught and his boat overturned. Captain Reider, of the Little Beach station, was close at hand and rescued him.

This morning Captain Reider with his men went out and brought ashore Captain Williams and the two passengers who were on the steamer. Their names could not be learned here owing to the isolation of Little Beach. The crew remained on board. Word was sent at once to New-York for help. Two tugs arrived from the breakwater at Cape May late this afternoon and be drawn off the shoal at high tide it is prob

be drawn off the shoal at high tide it is probable the steamer will be a total wreck. She has been badly twisted and her seams are started. She is leaking rapidly, and her entire crew of forty men, with a number of coast men, are at work at the pumps. The cargo in the lower hold is immersed in water.

The shoal on which the steamer struck is a dangerous one, shifting and yielding. Ten years ago the Parkfield went ashore within 200 feet of where the Andes lies and was totally wrecked. The cargo of the Andes is valued at over a million dollars. It consists of coffee, bananas and oranges. The steamship is of 1,800 tons burden. In addition to the tugs now here, it is thought one or more of the Merritt wreckers will come down.

The Andes belongs to the Atlas Line, and was

The Andes belongs to the Atlas Line, and was iue at this port yesterday, from Port Limon, Colombia, and ports of Hayti. She has been in the South American service for many years.

At the office of Pim, Forwood & Co., the agents of the company, No. 24 State-st., it was said yesterday that a dispatch had been received from Captain Williams saying that his ship was aground on Little Egg Harbor shoals, and asking for help. The Merritt Wrecking Company, the agents said,

The Merritt Wrecking Company, the agents said, had sent two powerful tugs to the scene of the trouble to assist in helping the steamship off. No fears were erretained about the vessel eventually getting off without serious damage. The steamer carries a general cargo of fruits, hides and other merchandise. It was not known how many passengers were on board, but the Atlas Line steamers generally bring up about twenty-five.

It was reported that the crew had been taken off the steamer in the afternoon. The agents said they did not believe this, although they had no information to the contrary. They said that the accident was not serious enough for the crew to abandon the vessel. The Andes is thought to have gone ashore some time Sunday night. Little Egg Harbor is a short distance below Barnesat.

The Andes is a single-screw steamer. She was built by Reider & Co., in Scotland, in 1855. She was first known as the Lagos. The steamer's measurements are: Length, 234.2 feet; breadth, 24.4 feet; depth, 27.1 feet.

DR. PATTON AT THE PRESBYTERIAN UNION

HE VIGOROUSLY DEFENDS FOOTBALL-OTHER

COLLEGE PRESIDENTS AT THE MEET ING AND SUPPER. The Presbyterian Union held a social meeting last evening in the ballroom of the Hotel Brunswick, followed by a supper. About 275 men and women were present. Scott Foster presided. Addresses were made by Presidents M. W. Stryker, of Hamilton College; E. D. Warfield, of Lafayette College, and the Rev. Dr. Patton, of Princeton. Some of those there were the Rev. Dr. Rufus S. Green, of Elmira College; Edward H. Joline, Colonel J. J. McCook, the Rev. Drs. John Hall, J. G. Darling, William C. Stitt, John C. Bliss and John McLeod, Henry A. Potter, John Sinclair, E. A. Treat, Colonel A. P. Ketcham, Logan Murray,

William N. Crane, Warner Van Norden and Frank A. Ferris. The Rutgers College Glee Club furnished The Rev. Dr. Stryker spoke on "An Interior View of College and University Life." He said among other things: "He who misses the eager, passionate, imaginative spirit of a real college life misses

other things: 'He who misses the eager, passonate, imaginative spirit of a real college life misses what he never can have from books. To hasten into affairs or professions by skipping college days is irreparable self-robbery. There is no place more susceptible than the college to what is real and true.

Dr. Warfield spoke both humorously and seriously respecting college life. Then Dr. Patton gave an address filled with common-sense suggestions as to the influence of athletics in the training of young men. Dr. Patton declared that if he had the voice—and the hint made everybody laugh—he would belong to the glee club, and if he had the physique—which suggestion also made everybody laugh—he would belong to the football team. But on the general question of athletics, he said, the college president was as competent to give an opinion as on the reorganization of the Union Pacific Railway Company. He said, however, that he believed the game of football was one of the most moralising infuences in college life, though he regretted that it should have become associated in the public mind so largely with the gambling interests in the community.

The next meeting of the Union will be held at the Hotel Brunswick on the evening of February 26.

Thomas Dolan, forty years old, of Thirty-first-st., near Ninth-ave., while at work on top of the smokestack of the steambest Princella, of the Pall River Line, at Ho-beken, yesterday, fell down the smokestack and was fa-stantly killed. The body was removed to Volk's morgue.